

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please insert the following headings and paragraph at page 1, after the title:**

### **Priority Claim**

This is a 35 U.S.C. §371 National Stage of International Application No. PCT/EP2003/009210, filed on August 20, 2003. Priority is claimed on that application and on the following application:

Country: Germany, Application No. 102 38 912.8, Filed: August 24, 2002.

### **Background of the Invention**

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 12 to page 2, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Previously known internal reforming catalysts of this type generally consist of an electronically conductive substrate structure, which is capable of producing this electrical connection, and a catalyst material distributed among a large number of particles incorporated in the substrate material. For example, WO 97/49138 describes a catalyst assembly for internal reforming in a fuel cell, which contains a current collector made of an electrically conductive, metallic material with projecting regions spaced some distance apart and a catalyst material in the form of macroscopic particles distributed between the projecting regions. The projecting regions of the current collector form an electronically conductive connection between the bipolar separator and the anode of the fuel cell. US Patent No. 4,618,543 describes a reforming catalyst for internal reforming in a fuel cell, in which a catalyst material in the form of microscopic particles is incorporated in the cavities of a porous metallic material. The porous metallic material forms an electronically conductive connection between the bipolar separator and the anode of the fuel cell. ~~[[the]]~~ The abstract of Japanese Patent Kokai No. 61[1986]-260,555 A describes a catalyst for internal reforming in a fuel cell, in which a catalyst layer is provided on one side of a conductive porous plate, whose other side has an electrode layer formed by a porous metal. A porous spacer layer that serves as a flow passage for the fuel gas is located between the

{00687004.1}

catalyst layer and the conductive porous plate. Finally, the abstract of Japanese Patent Kokai No. 62[1987]-139,273 A describes a molten carbonate fuel cell, in which a metallic mesh or a metallic porous plate forms a core material of a reforming catalyst.

**Please insert the following heading at page 2, between lines 10-11:**

Summary of the Invention

**Please delete the paragraph at page 2, lines 14-15.**

**Please delete the paragraph at page 2, lines 18-19.**

**Please insert the following heading at page 5, between lines 2-3:**

Brief Description of the Drawings

**Please insert the following heading at page 5, between lines 6-7:**

Detailed Description of the Invention

**Please delete page 7 in its entirety.**